

## THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND SUNDAY

By K

## THE HERALD COMPANY.

Daily and Sunday, 12 months . . . \$10.00  
 Daily and Sunday, 1 month . . . 85c  
 Sunday only, 12 months . . . 2.00  
 Semi-Weekly (in advance) 12 months . . . 1.50

Business Office Telephone, 357-2.

Manager's Office " " 357-3.

Editorial Rooms, " " 871.

## RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

AGRICULTURISTS IN UTAH and other western states having large areas of arid lands will be interested in the report of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, which is to be presented to congress next month. Mr. Hitchcock's recommendation that the government take care of the irrigation of arid lands is both practical and timely.

A feeling has grown up in the west that the individual states must build reservoirs and do their own reclaiming. With this end in view efforts have been inaugurated to secure the ceding by the government to the states of the arid lands within their borders. It is most probable that those who advocate this plan have despaired of receiving government assistance.

In the light of Secretary Hitchcock's recommendations there is not now sufficient reason to believe that governmental aid is out of the question. The building of storage reservoirs, and perhaps irrigating canals, at the expense of the United States seems the only really practical solution of the problem. Idaho has water that flows into Utah. So has Colorado and Wyoming. Likewise some of the Utah streams flow into other states.

Now, if every one of these commonwealths starts on a storage plan of its own, it is not going to conserve water for some other state. Utah will receive no benefit from mammoth reservoirs that might be constructed in Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho, notwithstanding the fact that she is entitled to a portion of the flow from those states into her own. The result would be continuous squabbling, bickering and jealousy.

On the other hand, if the matter is taken up by the general government it will be for the benefit of all the western states. Equal division of the waters will be made, and all will receive an equitable proportion. The work would be of much greater magnitude, also, for the government can successfully carry out operations that would bankrupt individual states many times over.

In the end the net results would be the same, for the states would gain far more through the increased values of the reclaimed lands thrown open to settlement than they would gain through the sale of arid territory ceded to them by an act of congress. The Herald hopes that the advocates of state ownership will wait yet a little while. Let us see if the government cannot be persuaded to expend some of the treasury millions out here. When it is settled beyond doubt that nothing can be accomplished in this line, it will be time enough for the states to organize for individual work.

## THE CITY'S GARBAGE COLLECTION.

THE CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT takes exception to The Herald's statement that the garbage is not being collected in a satisfactory manner. Health Commissioner King says there may be cases where the refuse has not been taken away, but the collectors are doing the best they can. As fast as complaints are made the evils are rectified, says Dr. King, and he will always be glad to have reports from citizens who do not think their alleys are being properly looked after.

In support of the claim that there is an improvement in the service some figures from the health department are presented. They show that the average number of loads of garbage hauled for ten months of 1899 was 224, as against an average of 290 for the first ten months of 1901. Of swill and other refuse in 1899 an average of 71 loads was hauled, while in 1901 the average for ten months has been 118.

The totals show a net gain of 217 loads of garbage and 544 loads of swill in 1901, as compared with 1899, with two months of the first named year not included. The Herald is willing to accept Dr. King's figures as correct, for they are taken directly from the records. There is no denying the fact, however, that in some cases garbage has been allowed to accumulate. It is also true that dead and rotting leaves are piled in the streets and menacing the public health.

Neither has any good and sufficient reason been adduced to show why the crematory has not been built. Not a single member of the council is so devoid of business acumen as to conduct his own affairs as the city's business has been conducted in this particular. The money to pay for the crematory is in the bank, it has been there for months, and nothing has been done about it.

All well governed cities have crematories in which to dispose of their refuse, and Salt Lake should not be required any longer to do without one while councilmen are fighting over its site.

## AN ITALIAN TAMMANY.

ITALY HAS THE RIGHT IDEA in dealing with organizations of the Tammany and Quay order. In Naples for years existed a ring known as the Camo Camorra organization. It absolutely dominated and controlled every department of the city from one end to the other. A rottenness permeated the municipality which gave forth a more noxious stench than anything Quay's henchmen had dreamed of.

It is stated that in many departments no books at all were kept, and the administrative officials were able only to declare that the money had been spent in some vague way for the benefit of the city. Every corporation paid tribute in greater or less degree to the gang. The operations of the ring extended beyond municipal affairs and into the domestic life of the city. A housekeeper couldn't discharge a Camorra servant without getting into trouble with the machine.

Agents of the inner circle, according to Public Opinion, demanded and secured the right to inspect the books of business men, in order to mulct them in proportion to their profits. A terrorism was systematically employed against well-to-do persons. Finally things got so bad in Naples that the Italian government couldn't stand it any longer.

Therefore it exercised its prerogative of stepping in and administering the affairs of the municipalities. A governmental commission was appointed to look the departments over and take care of them on business principles. A year ago local authority was suspended entirely. Since then the people of Naples have avenged to the crime that had been so openly practiced.

The ban was removed this year and an election was held. Many of the newspapers expressed the fear that the Camorra was still too powerful to be overcome. They argued that the election be postponed for at least another year, but they were overruled and the citizens given a chance to say whether or not they desired to resume gang rule once more.

Happily for Naples, the combination of all the independent factions proved stronger than the ring. When the votes were counted at the close of an intensely exciting campaign the Camorra was relegated

to obscurity, and good government will now be in order in Naples.

## THE SUGAR TRUST'S SCHEME.

HERBERT MYRICK, chairman of the League of Domestic Producers, including beet and cane sugar, tobacco and cigars, fruits and vegetables, wool and cotton and other articles of commerce, makes some strong statements in an interview on the attempt of the cane sugar trust to secure the admission of raw sugar from Cuba free of duty. Mr. Myrick calls attention to the disaster that would be visited upon the beet sugar industry by the accomplishment of this purpose, and shows that in the end the public would be made to pay. He says: "The sugar trust seeks to complete its monopoly by having raw sugar admitted free to its refineries, while a high tariff is retained on its refined product. The amount of the stake is some \$80,000,000 annually in sugar duties. Of course the trust claims that this saving would largely go to consumers, and so it might until the trust had wiped off the face of the earth the farmers, laborers and manufacturers now engaged in producing beet sugar and cane sugar in the United States.

"Then, up would go prices, and into the pockets of the sugar trust would go the millions of dollars that are now paid in duties, and that afford a large part of the federal revenue, besides encouraging the domestic production of the sugar our people consume. Of course the loss under free sugar would have to be made up by additional taxes."

To guard against the threatened evil, Mr. Myrick says the farmer must use his vote. The producer has a great many more ballots in his hands than the trust magnates, and the latter can be worsted at the polls, unless congress gives the home growers a chance. He believes the farmer has a right to demand a policy that will protect him from foreign competition and insure him a market in Europe for his surplus such as he has previously enjoyed.

Men and women in Utah who knew R. C. Chambers will not take any stock in the charge made in a California suit that he tricked some relatives into signing away their property. There wasn't a tricky hair in the head or a dishonest drop of blood in the veins of R. C. Chambers, and all Utah will testify to it. He himself was tricked oftener than falls to the lot of most men, but he never retaliated.

Nevada is ticklish about her reputation. The Lincoln county grand jury has indicted a number of prominent citizens merely for trying to lynch a negro. Wonder what would have happened if they had succeeded.

After a French council meeting one of the members shot the deputy mayor by way of adding to the general hilarity. Dennis Eichorn will please take notice and govern himself accordingly.

The long list of singers and excursionists who are going to California with the tabernacle choir indicates that Utah will lose a big chunk of her population for a few weeks.

Sister J. Ellen Foster has declared herself to "redeem" Philadelphia. If they don't keep pretty close tab Sister Foster will own the town before she gets through.

General Wood has bought for the government San Juan hill. We had a notion that bit of ground was already pre-empted by our Theodore.

## THE GREEK CHURCH.

(Anaconda Standard.)

The opposition to the demand for a translation of the Bible into modern Greek has led to riots in Athens which threaten the existence of the government. It is the culmination of an old controversy in which progress and conservatism came face to face in uncompromising hostility. The language of the national church is that of the classic Greek of Philo and the Septuagint. With jealous care has the ancient tongue been guarded by scholarly priests until it has been made a sacred language. Translation into modern Greek has been fought with bitter bigotry, and translation into modern Greek has been denounced as sacrilege. The ancient liturgy and services of St. James as revised by Chrysostom is still in use, although practically unintelligible to the unlettered Greek ear of today.

In the twenty centuries that have elapsed, the mother tongue of Pericles, Aristotle, Plato and Philo has dropped from the ranks of live languages. The words used by the modern Greek would be almost gibberish to Anaxagoras or Zeno. Slow as is the evolution of language, yet twenty centuries of growth and decay have made a new tongue of classic Greek. Thus the Bible and service of the Greek church are in a foreign tongue, as much so as if American Protestants were forced to listen to their service in the language of Chaucer and Gower.

In the early days of the Christian church the seeds of division between the east and the west were sown. The alignment was apparently inevitable between the Greek and Latin civilization. In the east the influence of the Greek sophists was powerful in theological matters, while the metaphysics of the west found a basis in Roman law. The two great branches of the church drifted apart. Subtle questions of doctrine assisted in the division, and finally the headship of the pope was recognized throughout the west, while in the east began the disintegration into the national churches of Greece, Russia and the other countries which clung to the old traditions of the early days of Christianity. The fall of Constantinople into the hands of the Turks completed the nationalization of the Greek church. Today it numbers about 80,000,000 of members.

## WELL DONE, BUFFALO.

(New York Times.)

At almost any cost the respect and admiration which were earned by the way in which the assassin Czolgosz was tried, convicted and handed over to the executioner would have been cheap, but the Buffalo authorities can well feel proud of the fact that not only was their course marked by perfect dignity and a scrupulous regard for all legal and other proprieties, but the incidental expense was, as compared, say, with the Guiteau trial, as much smaller as the character and tone of the proceedings were better. The entire expenditure, it is reported, amounted to \$1,799.50, of which \$500 went to the prisoner's appointed counsel, \$1,000 to the alienists who certified to his sanity, and the rest to those who guarded him in Buffalo and on the way to Auburn. This estimate makes no account of the time of regular court and prison officials, but as their salaries would have had to be paid anyway, the inaccuracy is only apparent. The sum is certainly marvelously small, but every added dollar of expense would have detracted from the stern simplicity of the trial and served only to gratify the seekers after sensation and advertising. Buffalo sought and found the golden mean which is so often missed. She vindicated the law, increased American repute and sent the murderer to his death swiftly, and not too swiftly. It could not have been better done.

## STRENGTH OF DEMOCRACY.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The San Francisco Call thinks that the leadership of the Democratic party in the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900 has driven vast numbers of northern Democrats bodily into the Republican ranks. Oh, no! A few have been lukewarm, but time is healing wounds, and in a year or so a census of the Democracy will make the old showing, or better.

## Society

Confronted by business looking Gating guns, surrounded by warlike martial decorations and with masses of flags festooned from every conceivable point, gallant soldiers and fair ladies danced at the army last evening. It was the second military hop given by battery A, and was a notable affair from several standpoints.

When the grand march formed there were comparatively few in line who did not wear dress uniforms. Governor Wells led the march, followed by his staff in uniform. Then came a group of officers from Fort Douglas and sixty members of the battery in full glory of gold braided uniforms fresh from the tailor. The officers wore the regulation dress uniform of the army, while the privates of the battery were attired in the natty and striking uniform adopted at West Point. It was a picture, replete with color, and was generally referred to as the most successful attempt of the kind in the history of Salt Lake.

Musical, floral pieces, sword, cutlasses, signal flags—all the pomp and circumstance of war—found their way into the service being represented in honor of the guests. Other military bodies. Aside from the soldier boys, eighty couples were on hand as guests. Among the distinguished guests were Governor Wells, Major E. W. Young, General Burton, Colonel Ferris, Colonel Spencer, Colonel Nystrom, Colonel Beer, Colonel Benedict, Captain Alford, Captain Summers, Lieutenant Skidmore, Lieutenant Terry, Attorney General Breeden and John G. Dixon, Captains Sturgis and Cronkite and Lieutenants Platt, Payton, Parry and Kistler were present from Fort Douglas.

The hop was in charge of a committee consisting of Lieutenant W. C. Webb, Lieutenant Nelson Margetts, Sergeant Ernest Green, Corporal Robert Young and Privates Charles Billings, Lawrence Beck and Arthur Conberg. Captain O. R. Grow, Corporal Robert N. Young and Private Charles Billings constituted the floor committee.

Under a huge wedding bell of roses and carnations, with a pretty background of palms, rubber trees and ferns, Miss Birdie Price and Mr. Walter T. Lloyd were united in marriage last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. L. Albright of the First Methodist church. The nuptials were solemnized at 7:30 o'clock at the Miller hotel, and at 8 a brilliant reception was held for 200 relatives and friends. Pairs were gracefully grouped about the corridors leading to the parlor and from a lower hall, behind a screen of foliage, issued the music of stringed instruments. White roses and carnations lent beauty to the parlor. The bride and groom were dressed effectively in the decorations of the dining hall and the table was resplendent in cut glass and roses.

The bride wore a beautiful creation of white chiffon over a trim lace in embroidered chiffon and point lace. A real lace handkerchief and a shower bouquet of bride's roses formed dainty accessories. The maid of honor, Miss Nellie Moorhouse, was gown in pink silk mule, and the bridesmaid, Miss Eva Hudson, in blue silk mule. They carried bouquets of La France roses. The best man was Mr. Shirley Woolley. The wedding march was played during the ceremony by Miss Florence Lloyd. At its close an elaborate banquet was served in the dining room. A piece of the wedding cake of the bride's mother, Mrs. W. L. Price, was distributed with that of the bride, its age making quite a novel souvenir of the occasion.

The wedding presents were numerous and unusually beautiful. The bride and groom and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Price were assisted in receiving by Mrs. G. F. Gassar, Mrs. Henry Beifuss, Mrs. E. F. Hanna, Mrs. Harry Christensen, Miss Etta Lambert served punch.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd will reside at 669 South Eighth East street, and will receive their friends after Dec. 15.

Mrs. Thomas Weir departed yesterday for Denver to visit her sister for two weeks.

Mrs. R. J. Coleman gives a luncheon at the Alta club today; her guests being the ladies who assisted at her reception on Friday.

Mrs. Miles Finlon of Butte, the guest of Miss Ivers, expects to leave this week to spend the winter in Arizona.

Mrs. J. D. Mason of Philadelphia, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. L. Price, was distributed with that of the bride, its age making quite a novel souvenir of the occasion.

Mrs. O. W. Powers has issued invitations for a luncheon on Saturday.

Mrs. Ernest Nosworthy of Denver is the guest of Mrs. A. T. Kerr.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Ritter left Sunday for California.

Mrs. W. W. McIntosh returned Saturday from Scofield, after a pleasant visit with relatives in this city.

Mrs. Joseph Young will entertain informally on Thanksgiving day.

Mrs. T. W. Dunyon, who has been visiting Mrs. W. H. King, has returned to Tooele.

This afternoon the Euchre club will be entertained by the Misses Parker.

Invitations have been issued for a ball to be given tomorrow evening in Christensen's hall by the commercial class of the Latter-day Saints' university.

Mrs. Heber Lee, who has been studying art in New York, reached home Sunday.

Mr. G. W. Snow left last evening for southern Utah, to be gone a month.

Mrs. Francis O. Smith left Sunday for Los Angeles, where she will remain for the winter to regain her health.

Miss Linnie M. Rutt entertains informally this evening at cards.

There will be a business meeting of the executive board of the Woman's Republican club on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Helen V. Kimball, 44 East North Temple street.

Frederick A. Reeves of this city and Mrs. Francis Hirst of Corvallis, Ore., were married at the county clerk's office in this city Saturday evening by Deputy Clerk Emery.

Amusements.

If you smelled punk on Main street last night, it wasn't a sure sign that the Chinese New Year had arrived, and if you had followed the scent you would have landed at the Grand, where his royal highness, the "King of the Opium Ring," held long away, and the juice of the poppy passed as currency.

The simple Chinese from Plum alley might have learned more of the customs of his native land from a short session with his poppy neighbors than was ever dreamed of in the philosophy of Confucius. The only real grown

up Chink in the east wandered through the show as one who had had happy thoughts and had forgotten to come back, while two of the "cutest, dearest little Chinkettes," pattered semi-consciously after the big Chink.

As a sample of Chinese life in the western metropolis, the show is many miles away, but as an exhibition of the strenuous life below ground, Chinese or otherwise, it is a noisy success. Aside from several very clever specialists, an unusually handsome leading woman and a decidedly good Highbinder, the cast does not rank much above the mountain tops, however much the action of the play might keep the spectator in the air.

Robert Smiley as Wah Sing, a Highbinder with a conscience, is easily the first section of the male half while Miss Genevieve Kane as Georgette, the Queen of the Opium Ring, has a decided advantage over the rest of the ladies, both in appearance and ability.

Robert McClung, as Ironsides, the sailor, gives a real nice impersonation of a tear fountain with a defective tap, and was always ready, with a commendable habit of saving various heroines from divers fates, from "worse than death" any old fate.

A genuine novelty is introduced in the third act, where three almond-eyed acrobats, mounted one above the other, rescue the heroine by carrying her from one side of the stage to the other. For a real lively evening and a combination of comic opera, melodrama, farce and everything else in the theatrical category, the show is a success, and it certainly is a decided novelty to Salt Lake theatre-goers. It closes Wednesday night with Wednesday matinee.

The great sale for the Salt Lake Opera company's two performances of "The Wedding Day" on Thanksgiving begins at the Theatre this morning.

The advance sale for the Mason & Mason company, presenting their farce comedy, "Rudolph and Adolph," opens at the Grand this morning.

## QUARANTINE AND SANITATION.

To the Editor of The Herald:

My attention has been called to a letter from the health department signed by "Reader," the statements in which make it appear that one of the chief purposes of the public health bureau prepared by the undersigned has been misinterpreted, by reason of having at hand only the English language through which to express himself. It was the intention to correct a common misapprehension by making clear the real cause of contagious diseases and incidentally the relation thereto borne by filth and other unsanitary conditions, in order that preventive measures might be intelligently employed. After having stated as quoted by the correspondent that these diseases are caused "by specific poisonous germs which have their sole origin in a previous case of the disease," etc., etc., it must be strictly borne in mind that they cannot be generated or produced by any other agency. The article further states that "unsanitary conditions favor the growth and development of any disease germs which may find lodgment therein and thus promote the spread of disease; therefore strict cleanliness inside and outside should be maintained," etc.

These words are construed by the correspondent to mean that there is no connection between unsanitary conditions and contagious disease, and they need not be removed or abated. He also attacks the correctness of the origin assigned to the diseases, holding that they are "produced by decaying garbage." In closing, he requests further information, and another attempt will be made to furnish it in view of the importance of the subject. In the first place, notwithstanding the correspondent's assertion to the contrary, there is no fact better established in medical science than that contagious and infectious diseases—these including typhoid fever and consumption—have their origin as above stated, and when he asserts that they are caused by "decaying garbage" he is simply mistaken, as he will discover upon investigating the subject.

This by no means implies that "decaying garbage" should not be kept carefully removed and destroyed. On the contrary, it is of the utmost importance. Like seeds of plants, germs of disease-producing germs are scattered that do not lodge in a place favorable to their growth. Under these circumstances they remain innocuous and die, destroyed by the oxygen of the air or otherwise. Those which do not die are taken up in a person who is susceptible, or in decomposing organic matter, continue to live and propagate the kind. The disease in each case being liable to further spread unless measures be taken to prevent. Hence the necessity for both preventing the escape of the infective organisms by strict quarantine and the careful removal of all unsanitary material that could serve to harbor them.

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Salt Lake, Nov. 25.

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 Belgian Hares.  
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 Prime Eastern Corn Fed Beef.  
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Some people call them Chest Protectors, but we call them Health Protectors. 'Cause that's what they're for. These days when the weather is so changeable, and the other- they're very much needed. Very easy to catch cold, especially your lungs are weak. By wearing one of these you are protected from the weather. A kind's here. Single shield, double shield and full vest styles. Latter for men or women, 50c up.

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They're here at the following marked prices—

\$25.00 Skirt, For \$14.25	\$32.50 Skirt, \$20.00	\$40.00 Skirt, \$25.00	\$50.00 Skirt, \$30.00
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Mason and Mason in RUDOLPH and ADOLPH, commencing with Thursday matinee.

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Are the very best that it's possible to make for the money. They probably cost more than some paints we know of. But the price to you is no more than lots we've seen that are not worth within a fourth to a third of ours.

If you've any painting or glazing to do, you cannot afford to have it done before seeing us.

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